# The People's Korea

RECEIVED
TELEVISION
MAY 24 1982

No. 1,092 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 15, 1982 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年3月22日第三種郵便物認可)



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# Koreans in Japan Build 23 Industrial Plants, Mostly Consumer Goods Plants

By Special to The People's Korea

The Korean community in Japan has financed the building of a total of 23 industrial plants in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, most of their equipment imported, it was learned on May 6 in Pyongyang.

The plants have begun their full-capacity operation, greatly contributing to the radical improvement of the people's living standards as most of them produce consumer goods of high quality.

President Kim Il Sung saw the Patriotic Medicine Packing Materials Plant, one of the plants on May 5 and expressed satisfaction with the way the plant was built.

He was accompanied by Premier Li Jong Ok and other high-ranking officials of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government.

As seen below in the list, the patriotic plants were named after the names of the businessmen involved at the suggestion of the President and his sole heir Kim Jong Il.

A number of the plants were commissioned into operation as Chairman Han Duk Su of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) cut the tape.

He is currently visiting the homeland on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The amount of money raised by the Korean residents in Japan is not known, yet one estimate puts the figure at least at over ¥5 billion which does not cover land space or wages for the workers engaged in the construction.

So far, a number of consumer goods plants were built in the homeland by patriotic Korean businessmen in Japan on many occasions.

The latest construction of the plants were timed to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung who is held in high esteem by the Korean residents in Japan as their father image.

Follows the list of the plants recently built by the Korean residents in Japan:

City of Pyongyang: the Kyongryon Patriotic Cider Mill, the Patriotic Packing Shop of the Pyongyang Brewery, the Chon Brothers Patriotic Rice-Cleaning Mill, two Patriotic Vegetable Farms, the Yonghi Corn Bakery, the Kyongsik Patriotic Child Food Plant, the Chinbaek Patriotic Rice-Cleaning Mill, the Chinho Patriotic Artificial Leather Plant, the Patriotic Powdered Sugar Plant, the Moranbong Food Plant, the Patriotic Bakery, the Sunggil Patriotic Equipment Plant, and the Special Metal Casting Shop of the Mangyongdae Small Machine-tool Plant, the Patriotic Soy Sauce Mill, the Pyongyang Patriotic Medicine Packing Material Plant and the Patriotic Kitchenware Plant.

Kangwon Province: the Patriotic Cow Ranch, the Yongban Patriotic Mineral Water Plant and the Patriotic Vegetable Farm.

City of Sariwon: the Patriotic Plastic Daily Necessary Goods Mill.

City of Hamhung: the Patriotic Plastic Daily Necessary Goods Mill.

Anju County, South Pyongan Province: the Patriotic Paper Mill.

What is common to most of these goods is their production of consumer goods. These plants, though presented to the President as gifts of allegiance, directly serve the better and affluent lifestyle of the population.

This is one of the reasons why patriotic businessmen in Japan volunteered to donate money in campaigns to build consumer goods plants in the homeland. They know well where their money goes. They also are determined to repay the compatriotic care extended by President Kim Il Sung and his Government.

President Chon Yon Sik of the Federation of Korean Businessmen's Associations in Japan, who is board chairman of a leading pin-ball machine maker in Japan, said:

"As a matter of fact, our leader is a benevolent father image whose only concern is to show love and care for the people.

"Impressed with the love and trust shown by our fatherly leader and the dear leader Kim Jong Il, we will do everything within our power to promote the prosperity of our nation and the reunification of the country."

The underlying belief of President Kim Il Sung and his Government is that it is their duty to protect their overseas nationals, including those 700,000 Korean residents in Japan. Before WWII, without their own homeland, the overseas Koreans suffered badly at the hands of foreign authorities and were


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Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su and his party, accompanied by vice-President Pak Sung Chul, on May 2, see the Patriotic Paper Mill in Anju County, South Pyongan Province whose local electors elected Chairman Han to the Supreme People's Assembly. This paper mill produces high-quality tissue for the working people use. It was built with funds raised by Korean residents in Japan. KCNA Radiophoto.

## *Pyongyang Tells Thatcher to Withdraw British Task Force From Falkland Islands*

***The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanded the Government of Premier Thatcher discontinue immediately the military action in the Falkland Islands area and withdraw its task force from there.***

***The first commentary from Pyongyang was made in an article of Rodong Sinmun dated May 6, which called the British attack on the Malvin Islands "a grave threat to peace and security to the Southern Atlantic and a challenge to the desire of the peace-loving people of the world for a peaceful solution of the Malvin problem."***

***Follows a text of the commentary:***

Britain's encroachement upon Argentina's sovereignty is an expression of its wild design to act as an "emperor of the sea" as in the past by brandishing the old gunboat policy.

When the Malvin incident broke out, the United States, wearing the mask of a "mediator," directly involved itself in this issue and secretly transferred material of its espionage on the military action of Argentina to Britain, backing its aggressive acts.

In its plan of "three nation rule" and "five-point plan" the United States tried by taking advantage of the clash between Britain and Argentina to seize the islands as a major military strategic base in the Southern Atlantic in realising colonial domination over Latin America.

But when this plan fell flat, the United States threw away the mask of the "mediator" on April 30 and openly announced that it would apply sanctions against Argentina and side with Britain and, synchronising with this, U.S. Senate and House sub-committees adopted a resolution on the United States' full support to Britain.

Facts tell that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of the imperialists and colonialists trying to block the decolonisation of the Malvin Islands and realise their aggressive design on Latin America and is not "a friend" but a vicious enemy of the peoples of Argentina and Latin America.

Britain must stop all its military actions in the Malvin Islands area and withdraw its armed forces of aggression from there.

The decolonisation of the Malvin Islands must be realised. This is a demand of the times.

If the imperialists defy this just demand, they will be more vehemently denounced and rejected by the peace-loving people of the world.

## 412th MAC Meet Held: Continuing Provocations Denounced

DPRK senior member to the Military Armistice Commission Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong charged the Americans with having committed more than 4,000 military provocations from March 6 to April 30, between which the south Korean soldiers attacked northern civilian police patrol officials, killing and wounding some on April 21.

He was addressing the 412th meeting of the MAC held on May 4 at Panmunjom at his proposal.

Maj. Gen. Han, quoted by the Korean Central News Agency, lodged a strong protest with the American counterpart at the session against what he branded as "a beastly and reckless armed provocations of the south Korean troops" on the DPRK across the DMZ on April 21.

Calling a "mockery of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission" the American attempt to leave the investigation to the NNSC which has no authority on the DMZ, Maj. Gen. Han charged the American general not to evade responsibility.

The April 21 incident, he argued, was far from accidental or isolated, but was premeditated by the Americans. He cited the fact that almost simultaneously with the attack on the northern police officers on routine duty, the Americans flew an SR-71 spy plane over the DPRK and let south Korean troops fire their guns in the central, eastern and western sectors of the DMZ at posts of the DPRK.

As for the aim of the incident, the DPRK senior member defined it as "provocation of another war" and accused the Americans with timing


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Report on a cop's killing spree.

Substation chief was away at a spa.

Station chief was having a drinking spree.

No officer was fortunately scathed.

The Choson Ilbo April 29

# Personality Acquired in Arduous Struggles

By Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party

I met President Kim Il Sung for the first time in 1972 when I visited the DPRK, leading a delegation of the National Association of Progressive Mayors in Japan. At that time I was the Mayor of Yokohama City (Kanagawa Prefecture). We were invited to a luncheon arranged by the President where we were warmly welcomed by him. Even though we met him for the first time, we felt as if we were old friends. I did not know how time passed. We talked not only about politics and economic affairs but also about history, art and literature. I thought that we spent only one or two hours together but I found it was already evening when I noticed the time. At that time, we were served a dinner there.

I was greatly attracted by his personal magnetism. It was a great pleasure for us to be able not only to exchange views as politicians but also to talk about many other things, trusting each other.

How did he acquire such attractive personality? First, he has thrown himself into struggles for national liberation since his early age of 14, and experienced arduous anti-Japanese armed struggles and severe anti-imperialist struggles after the liberation of Korea, and he has been leading socialist construction until today. I think it is through these struggles in the past he has acquired such personality.

What impressed me most when I met him for the first time was that he always tried as best he could to stay with people. He must have lived up to this attitude because he knows the importance of doing so from his practical experience in which he solved serious problems through people's united strength and their wisdom, ever responsive to people's thoughts and sharing his lot with them.

His greatness is also found in his Juche idea which teaches people to be masters of their own destiny, instead of depending on others. The realization of this Juche idea is clearly seen in Korea's developed agriculture. The problem of agriculture is one of the most important and difficult problems even for socialist countries. The Republic studied mechanized agriculture and collective agriculture in the Soviet Union and in other East European countries. However, it did not imitate them. First, it prepared agricultural bases, by solving irrigation and land arrangement problems in order to prevent natural disasters. Then, it mechanized agriculture. The Juche idea established the most developed agriculture in Korea which is not dominated by nature.

Not only in agriculture but also in other economic fields, the Juche idea showed its vitality. By successfully carrying out technical, technical and cultural revolutions, the 6-Year Economic Plan (1971–1976) was completed ahead of schedule, and the country's socialist construction, including construction of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, nurseries and kindergartens, was accelerated.

President Kim Il Sung stressed again the three principles of Korea's reunification–independence, peace and national unity–and proposed to reunify the country by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the 6th WPK Congress held in 1980.

Particularly, he assured that the proposed DCRK would be an independent, neutral and non-aligned state. This proposal has been supported by many people of the world. Since this reunification policy has something in common with our party's policy, we also support and will support it. We will wage active movements to support the proposal, strengthening solidarity with the Korean people.

I also visited the DPRK in May 1981 when the situation around Northeast Asia was getting severe. That year, the Reagan administration was born and just after its start, it invited the south Korean fascist junta to the U.S. and issued a "U.S.-south Korea joint communique." The U.S. took various provocative acts against the DPRK, including the cancellation of the plan to pull out its troops from south Korea, and waged the largest-ever scale "U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise."

Our main purpose in visiting the DPRK that year was to adopt a joint declaration with the WPK on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

Our party adopted a joint declaration on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asia-Pacific region with the Australian Labor Party and the New Zealand Labor Party at the Congress of the Socialist International held in 1978 in Vancouver, Canada. President Kim Il Sung highly appraised our declaration and proposed to hold discussion between the WPK and the JSP, on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia. Accepting his proposal, we visited the country and discussed the question of establishing a non-nuclear peace zone.

The President attended the discussion between the two parties, which, he said, was so important as to require his presence. At the meeting, he stressed the importance of establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia.

We discussed the situation in Northeast Asia in a frank atmosphere particularly how to ease and remove tension there and to guarantee peace in the region. We agreed to issue a joint declaration on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia, as we reached an identity of views on the situation in the region.

On that occasion, he stated that though there was a constant danger of a new war in Korea, as the U.S. was accelerating preparations for a new war, yet the DPRK had no intention to "invade south Korea" nore would not start a war before the U.S.

Moreover, he said that since most people of the world did not want a new war today, it would be of great importance for the two parties to endeavor to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone. Of course, countries which hold nuclear weapons would not immediately withdraw their weapons not destroy them, but our demand for peace through establishment of such a zone would be supported by many people, as it accorded well with and respected their desire, he stressed.

I sincerely wish President Kim Il Sung good health so that he can actively contribute toward preventing a nuclear war and toward promoting peace in Asia and toward a brilliant success in Korea's socialist construction. I also wish to pledge ever-lasting friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

# *Defeat of Poverty: Korea Teaches World*

By W. Rosenberg, Formerly Reader in Economics, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

In 1972, I was given leave by my University to visit as many socialist countries as I could. The idea was to prepare a course on "Socialism" at our University. Thus I had a chance of visiting Korea. I was deeply impressed by what I saw.

Socialism means, of course, the defeat of poverty. For thousands of years mankind thought "the poor will always be with us". Even at the present time one of the main pre-occupations of scholars in the capitalist world is to study the reasons for "under-development" that is mass-poverty.

In my travel to Korea I suddenly learned to understand why the capitalist way of fighting poverty merely begets more poverty. I also understood how poverty can be truly defeated. For in Korea one can study socialism and capitalism within one country.

## Foreign Dependent S. Korea

In the north in Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established in the same year as in the south of Korea Americans occupied the country in order to establish a capitalist Korea.

The introduction of American principles of private enterprise in the south of Korea led to a new state of colonialism. South Korea has become entirely dependent on prosperity and depression in the chaotic capitalist world. Her industry serves to enrich capitalists and consumers in Japan and the USA and other parts of the imperialist world. Her peasants lead a neglected existence on miniscule, uneconomic holdings. There is no place for mechanisation on such small holdings and south Korea has to import more and more rice every year.

The poor can hardly keep body and soul together in the countryside. They migrate into the slums of the cities where they become either unemployed or the objects of fierce exploitation by international capital and their local representatives.

By 1981 south Korea's foreign debt reached US$30,000 million, including over $9,000 million short term debts. The authorities in the south of Korea foresee induction of a further US$46,500 million of foreign capital between 1982 and 1986.

The result of foreign dependence is continuing occupation of the south of Korea by American military who have made of that country a military base. The people of the south of Korea are in a constant ferment of revolt, only partly suppressed by one dictatorship after another. Poverty and unemployment are endemic and starvation exists side by side with growing wealth on the part of the American and Japanese dependent middle classes.

Indeed American and Japanese influence in the south of Korea has clearly demonstrated that capitalist development leads to conditions which impoverish the great mass of the people while benefiting only a small foreign-centred business class.

## Juche Korea: Independent

How different has been the development in the north of Korea, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung, from the first day of Korea's independence in 1945 proclaimed the idea of Juche–that is independent, Korea-centred development. Not foreign capital, but Koreans, peasants and workers were to become the force which would free Korea from foreign domination and poverty.

The development of "Juche-Korea", that is self-reliant, independent Korea from utter colonial poverty to the status of a modern highly industrialised nation shows that when capitalist ideologists, politicians and economists shed tears over the poverty of the "Third World"–they are crocodile tears.

For there is a way to overcome poverty in one generation the DPR of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung has shown how it can be done.

But rather than learn from the Korean example capitalist ideologists turn away their eyes from the "communist" example of development and join in the chorus of vilification and war-mongering which characterises the ideological scene of the West.

Yet, if capitalist ideologists, politicians and economists were honest in their desire to create a world without hunger, they would study the way how Juche Korea has made the Korean people free of destitution, disease, hunger and ignorance.

Perhaps the best way to describe the basis of the success story of the people and State in the north of Korea is to go back to first principles.

"Capital" is not money as capitalist thinkers pretend. "Capital" –to the extent that this term describes the mechanisation of production–is the result of creative activity of people who devote their labour to the construction of means of production. These means of production then lighten the load of labour, increase its productivity and render possible the transition of man from a mere beast of burden to a human being who can provide himself and society with all the treasures of culture and civilisation.

When we ask, how is it possible for people to create adequate means of production to raise mankind from the state of "necessity" to that of "freedom" (in the words of Frederich Engels) the answer is that this can only be done if there is a sufficient surplus of subsistence goods available to support the producers of producer goods.

Teachers and students, engineers and building workers, canal builders and irrigation specialists, chemists and doctors must eat, be clothed and housed – while they produce things which, directly, do not produce food, clothing, housing and subsistence - must be supplied by producers of food (the peasantry) and other producers of subsistence goods–over and above what these direct producers of food and subsistence goods need for their own sustenance.

## Agricultural Success

This became clear to me when I saw in the Museum of the Korean Revolution pictures of peasants bringing rice to feed the builders of Kim Il Sung University in 1946. It is the surplus of rice which was formerly the wealth of Japanese and Korean landlords and exploiters which is the first foundation of after liberation from Japanese domination development in Korea.

The first task of the victorious revolution, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, was, therefore, the liberation of the peasants from feudal yoke.

Land reform made the north of Korea indeed a Democratic People's Republic. The peasants got the land they tilled and the exploiters of peasants' labour were expelled.

The peasants, therefore, gladly

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Well-done rice fields in the Chongsan-ri Cooperative Farm in South Pyongan Province. A bumper harvest is an annual event to every farm in the DPRK. This agricultural success story derives its secret from the Juche ideology of President Kim Il Sung.

# New Stage in National Reunification of Korea

By Carrim Essack, Bachelor of Arts, Tanzania

Chon Du Hwan the new hangman of south Korea has one thing in common with his predecessors, Syngman Rhee and Park Jung Hee, in that he stands for partition of Korea into north and south. In this respect he too stands to implement the U.S. policy of two Koreas. But for over a thousand years the Koreans have lived in their country as a single nation, with a common language, common culture and a common history. As a people they have faced foreign invasion until 1910 and they drove out the foreigners. It is only for a brief period of thirty six years that they were colonised by Japanese imperialism. It was after the 1947 elections staged managed by U.S. imperialism that Korea became divided and has been so ever since.

But one cherished ambition that all the generations of Koreans have is that one day their beloved land stretching to 3000 ri will be one again. On this issue the hearts of 50 million Koreans beat as one.

## Most Passionate Desire Of People

It was to meet this most passionate desire of the Korean people that the Workers' Party of Korea in the seventies put forward the three principles of unity:

- Independence,
- Peaceful reunification, and
- Great national unity as a basic programme of national reunification.

Said Comrade Kim Il Sung on this score when reporting to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party held in 1980. "Our Party took the initiative in proposing meetings and negotiations among representatives of political parties, social organisations and individuals from the north and south . . . . thanks to our initiative . . . the door which had stood tightly closed between north and south for long time was opened at last which resulted in the publications of the historic north-south joint statement. The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity became now the common programme for the whole Korean nation."

It is this unity that put fears into the hearts of U.S. imperialism and its Korean lackeys. The fact is that in a united Korea there would not be a place for U.S. occupation troops, for just as there are no Korean occupation troops in the United States, there should be no U.S. occupation troops in Korea.

An independent Korea means a Korea without any occupation troops whether these be Japanese or the United States. That is the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea.

But to Chon Du Hwan and his puppet predecessors, it is unthinkable that there could be ever a south Korea without the U.S. occupation troops. The puppets conception of an independent Korea is one where there would be U.S. troops on Korean soil as well as U.S. airbases and U.S. naval bases on Korean territory. It is independence with barrels of the U.S. cannons pointing on the backs of the 50 million Korean people.

Therefore the crux of the problem of national reunification is one of ending U.S. domination by the withdrawal of its 40,000 odd army of occupation.

## Bi-System Confederation

The Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress discussed the question of reunification in greater detail and Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward ten points which parties should consider. He suggested that the new state be called Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. (Koryo was the first unified national state in Korea.)

- First: the DCRK should adhere to independence in all state activities and follow an independent policy. Thus it should be non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.
- Second: the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity. This meant that there should be freedom to form political parties, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly, demonstrations and the guarantee of the people from the north and south to travel freely across the country to conduct political, economic and cultural activities.
- Third: the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent economy. Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realised on the basis of recognising the different economic systems. The DCRK should recognise and protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects and refrain from encroaching on the property of the capitalists as long as they help to develop the national economy.
- Fourth: the DCRK should realise north-south exchange in science, culture and education.
- Fifth: the DCRK should reopen transport and communications between north and south. This means restoration of railways and motor roads as well as shipping and airlines between north and south.
- Sixth: the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including workers, peasants and other working people.
- Seventh: Remove military confrontation and to form a combined national army. At the start both the north and south should reduce their respective armies to 100,000 to 150,000 respectively.
- Eighth: the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights of all Koreans.
- Ninth: There should be a proper foreign relations established between north and south prior to reunification.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification.

- Tenth: the DCRK should as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

What this meant is that the new state would not only pursue a policy of non-alignment peaceful co-existence with neighbouring countries but also to pursue a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

However this would imply the prohibition of foreign troops and foreign bases on Korean soil.

It is possible that this ten point programme may have additions and amendments by the compatriots of the south. They may have a different name instead of the DCRK. But on two issues there could be no compromise because these are basic and fundamental. Firstly all foreign troops withdrawn and foreign military bases dismantled and secondly scrapping military treaties that permit foreign troops and bases on Korean soil,

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American Military Police patroling the area near the MDL. About 40,000 American army men are staying in south Korea today.

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contributed their surplus to the construction of industry in the cities. The nationalisation of industry and the new Labour Law made possible the "investment" of these surpluses of rice and subsistence over and above what the now much more affluent peasant producers required for themselves. This surplus (partly supplied on the basis of a low agricultural tax and partly on the basis of exchange of surplus for industrial products) was used to create means of production (such as education and machinery) which further increased the productivity of the peasantry.

Thus greater surpluses were made available for construction and the north of Korea advanced culturally, industrially and socially at giant steps.

Then as now, the very success which President Kim Il Sung's policies of Juche, that is self-reliant socialist development, produced in removing poverty and starvation from Korea, became a cause of hatred and aggression by the imperialists.

To see that self-reliant development from under-development and backwardness is possible made the imperialists sick. The Korean War by the United States against the people of Korea was the consequence of that hatred.

The destruction and the experiences of the Korean War rendered rapid co-operativisation of the country-side necessary. This was successfully achieved by 1958. The increased productivity resulting from working together under co-operative and modern scientific conditions laid the foundation for further rapid advances of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There is perhaps no more important treatise on the basis of industrialisation of a country than President Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

By clearly formulating the total interdependence of agriculture and industry President Kim Il Sung led the country towards a form of industrialisation which was soundly based on the principle that a prosperous and productive agricultural sector must be the basis of a rapidly developing industrial sector.

The Theses on the Rural Question set the goal of three revolutions required to create a sound basis for "investment" that is an agricultural surplus for development. These three revolutions necessary to develop agriculture were described as technical, cultural and ideological.

The technical revolution meant irrigation, mechanisation, electrification and chemisation of agriculture.

Thus, the technical revolution of agriculture determined a logical and consistent programme of industrial investment activity: first, the building of a vast irrigation network; second, the establishment of industries which could provide peasants with labour-saving equipment from tractors to hoes, third, the construction of vast electrical projects supplied by Korean industry with machinery; and finally the establishment of a powerful chemical industry.

All these industries, by first absorbing the surplus created by the peasantry in the form of rice and other subsistence over and above the peasants' own requirements, repaid the peasants by supplying them with means of production. Thus more rice surplus could be supplied to the workers in town and country and greater productivity could be achieved—until in 1981 the DPR of Korea led the world in per hectare rice production, having more than trebled output in the days since the Theses were published.

The cultural revolution required the application of science—natural and managerial sciences—to agriculture. The rapid development of educational institutions in the DPR of Korea shows how thoroughly this cultural revolution was implemented. Of course, education must be universal. It must raise the cultural levels of workers and peasants alike.

The introduction of universal free 11-year education in 1973 and the establishment of a network of over 170 colleges, specialised institutions of tertiary education and universities by 1980 has made of Korea possibly the most educated country in the world.

## Guide to Defeat Poverty

None of these colossal achievements, however, would lead to the harmonious development of agriculture and industry which is the characteristic feature of socialist Korea, were it not for the ideological revolution.

Without constant education in the sphere of "one for all and all for one", progress may rapidly degenerate in a scramble for personal or group advantage.

It is the unity of the Korean people behind the teaching and the fatherly personality of President Kim Il Sung which has rendered possible what is sometimes called the Korean miracle.

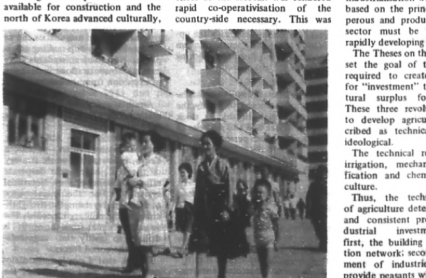
It is important, however, to emphasize that the Democratic People's Republic's successes are not miraculous in the sense that they could not imitated by anyone else.

Indeed President Kim Il Sung's teaching, based as it is on the tenets of scientific socialism, but sharpened by reference to the development of a formerly backward agrarian country towards industrial strength and social advancement, is a guide to all those who want to see poverty eradicated from this world.

The splendid streets of Pyongyang, the absence of slums, the magnificent villages one sees right throughout People's Korea, the stable prices, full employment, universal good health and education, well dressed people and ever growing equality between town and country, workers and intellectuals, men and women are proof that mankind's age-old enemy: POVERTY can be defeated.

We raise our hats at the occasion of President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday who has shown mankind that there is hope even for the poorest.

Korea is indeed fortunate to have produced so eminent a thinker and leader. The wish of all people of good will right throughout the world must be for a long, long life of President Kim Il Sung and for an ever wider acceptance of the ideas of Juche and self-reliance, based on scientific socialism and implementing the principle of no development of industry without agriculture and no development of agriculture without industry.



Women workers on the way to their work places in the morning. They will stop at a nursery to place their baby and child under its care for which they do not need to pay even a penny. In the DPRK no homeless and jobless people are found. All the new generation get proper education free of charge.

# Int'l Seminar on Northeast Asian Nuke Urges GI Pullout from S. Korea, Nuclear-Free Peace Zone

*The Apr. 24 international seminar on nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia held in downtown Tokyo urged the U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea and affirmed the need to take a concerted action to remove nuclear weapons from the Far East and to make it a non-nuclear peace zone.*

*The gathering held under the auspices of the Foreign Residents' Committee to Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was participated by around 70 newspaper men and experts from 19 countries including the U.S., Britain, Australia, West Germany and Japan.*

*At the seminar, the following speeches were made by six personages: Wilfred Burchett, Australian journalist, on "Anti-Nuclear Movement & Korea"; Kajitani Yoshihisa, Japanese commentator, on "Reagan's World Strategy & U.S.-Japan-South Korea Military Integration"; Paul Arenson, former member of the Mobilization for Survival, on "Danger of Nuclear War in Korea"; Collin MacIenaghan, British journalist, on "Political Situation in South Korea & Role of Unification Church"; Ishikawa Akira, former Seoul correspondent of the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun, on "Democracy & Human Rights in South Korea"; and Dietmar Atsumi, West German researcher, on "Reunification Question of Korea."*

*Follow gists of the speeches: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)*

**A view of the international seminar on nuclear weapons in Northeast Asia held on Apr. 24 in downtown Tokyo.**

## *Threat from South*

**Wilfred Burchett, Australian journalist**

There were the two main interests in my reporting activity. One was taking the stand against nuclear weapons. The other was taking the stand on the Korean question. When the Korean War broke out, I left my job and became a free reporter and went to Korea to see what that was all about and what was the prospect of peace, of ending it without turning into nuclear holocaust. Of course, the danger was very real. I went there to cover the cease-fire talks. At a certain stage of the cease-fire talks, the U.S. launched the idea that unless the Koreans agreed to its idea, atomic weapons might be used. In fact, this was not correct. I think, from the beginning, that nuclear weapons might be used, so everything went underground.

I am convinced that there is no force in north Korea of trying to reunite the country by force. I think there is a threat from the south. There has been no suggestion from Western intelligence supported by satellites that there are any atomic weapons stationed in north Korea whereas we know officially from American sources that there are substantial numbers of nuclear weapons stationed in the south.

We had the succession of types of governments in south Korea which are crazy enough to try to use those weapons.

The question of the division of Korea and the stationing of U.S. forces there, as its last sort of toe hold on the continent of Asia, is very dangerous. Very few areas are in the world where the danger of use of nuclear weapons is more accute than there is in Korea. In south Korea you had the succession of governments, the leadership of which are quite irrational. In fact, one head of government was knocked off by the local CIA.

As long as the U.S. troops remain in Korea, we have a very, very dangerous situation.

The Japanese Government is very well qualified to raise its voice and give its opinion on defusing this sort of powder keg of Korea.

## *Reagan's War Strategy*

**Kajitani Yoshihisa, commentator on international affairs**

The aim of the simultaneous and multiple response strategy of the Reagan administration is to retaliate on and attack the Soviet Union and its peripheral nations in plural countries. This year, the Reagan administration expressed its intention to have Japan and south Korea play a greater role in pursuing this strategy as a part of the plural countries.

The 1982 U.S. Defense Report published on February 8 by Secretary Weinberger officially made public the simultaneous and multiple response strategy of the Reagan administration and defined Japan as a comrade in the advanced defense strategy of the U.S. in the Asian and Pacific region. There is no doubt that the U.S. administration also regards south Korea as a stronghold in its strategy against the Soviet Union.

At present, there are over 30,000 U.S. troops in south Korea and 600,000-strong south Korean local forces are under the control of U.S. command. Gen. Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea holds an additional posts as commander of the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command and the U.N. forces. The relations between the U.S. troops in south Korea and the local south Korean forces represent the only example of the control of local forces by the commander of a foreign country.

South Korea is also the only exception to U.S. nuclear policy that the U.S. has recognized the existence of nuclear weapons there and made public its intention to use them in case of "contingency." The former U.S. defense secretaries including Schlesinger and Brown openly declared a preemptive use of nuclear weapons and at present the Pentagon follows this.

The American deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea began in 1958 when 180mm atomic guns were reported to be there.

According to data published by the Senate Arms Services Committee in 1976 there were 700-1,000 tactical nuclear weapons and over 50 war planes carrying nuclear weapons in south Korea.

Nuclear weapons now stockpiled in south Korea will be used in case of "contingency" in the Far East.

There is the "U.S.-Japan security treaty" between Japan and the U.S. and, at the same time, south Korea has a mutual defense treaty with the U.S. In fact, there is actually a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

As the U.S. forces, Japan's Self-Defense Forces and the south Korean troops are regimented according to the same system, use the same weapons and conduct the same types of military maneuvers, a system to stage combined war games has already established. U.S. bases in Okinawa, Yokota and Iwakuni have been fully used during the U.S.-south Korea joint war games codenamed "Team Spirit." The "Japan-U.S. security consultative meetings" held two times this year discussed concrete measures for Japan-U.S. joint military operations in case of "emergency" in the Far East, that is, "contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Japan's controversial $4.3 billion credit to south Korea would help in south Korea's military buildup, certainly heighten tension in the Far East and obstruct Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

## *Dangerous Nuke in S. Korea*

**Paul Arenson, former member of the Mobilization for Survival**

For his role in the so-called Vietnam peace process Henry Kissinger was given the Nobel Peace Prize. This man who was representing the will of his government helped to commit murder in Vietnam. And not only Vietnam, but Chile, South Africa and by extention more in Elsalvador and Korea as well.

This is danger for a large part of the world, the so-called free world which has tended to believe that the American nuclear bombs in south Korea, for example. Are they there to establish and protect democracy, to establish peace and protect democracy?

For what sort of democracy do our actions represent? What do our bombs, more than 700 nuclear warheads in south Korea alone as of 1981, equal to 1,000 Hiroshima's. What do they represent?

Let us look at the "democracies" we protect and defend!

According to the Amnesty International, in south Korea in 1981, at least 45 political prisoners were being held in addition to the 200 civilians who died in the Kwangju massacre. What is the crime of these citizens? They are students demonstrating peacefully for democracy, Christians criticizing the oppression of the south Korean government and journalists seeking to return to free speech.

A series of crackdowns against the people are supposed to justify the 1,000 potential Hiroshima's stock in south Korea and the presence of so many American personnel.

## *Nature of Chon Junta*

**Ishikawa Akira, former Seoul correspondent of the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun**

I had been in Seoul for three years since 1967 as a correspondent of the Mainichi Shimbun. And, since that time, I have been greatly interested in the Korean problems.

Through the Kwangju massacre two years ago, the Chon Du Hwan junta revealed its true nature as a brutal military regime. The junta, of late, has taken the so-called flexible measures including the lifting of curfew, and, by so doing, intends to give the world public an impression that south Korea is restoring democracy step by step.

How can we characterize the true nature of the Chon Du Hwan regime? Generally speaking, I must define the Chon regime as continuation of the Pak regime. Although there were shake-ups in the ruling circles such as the downfall of Kim Jong Pil, a closest associate of Pak Jung Hi, in particular, the Chon junta takes over its predecessor's legacy. The only political basis of the Chon junta is a political group in the military, which was educated by Pak Jung Hi as a "trump card" to maintain his dictatorial rule.

The term "south Korean-style democracy" has been repeatedly used by the authorities since the Pak Jung Hi regime. I have no objection to and concept of democracy, even a south Korean-or Japanese-variety, if it represents the interests of the popular masses. Then, what is the real nature of south Korean-style democracy? I must say that it is contrary to humanity.

The first and foremost reason why I eagerly want democratic politics in south Korea is that a large number of conscientious and patriotic personages including Mr. Kim Dae Jung are victims of political persecution. Not only such well-known personages as Mr. Kim Dae Jung and poet Kim Ji Ha but also other ordinary people are suffering various kinds of persecution. The economy which is deep in debt is faced ever-increasing hardships. It is said that the perday average wage of a worker was 140 won at the end of 1980.

A student movements still exists in south Korea. South Korea is a feudalistic society which attaches great importance to academic careers. Therefore, students want to graduate from universities and to be employed by top-ranking enterprises. Nevertheless, students stage campus demonstrations in defiance of expulsion from the campus.

Another reason is that a democratic south Korea is indispensable for peace in Asia.

Since the Syngman Rhee regime, the successive rulers of south Korea, following the world strategy of the U.S., have made desperate efforts to maintain their dictatorial systems. For the maintenance of dictatorial systems, the strengthening of the military is needed. The so-called "threat from the north" is utilized to justify the augmentation of the armed forces.

I think that a north-south dialogue will be promoted when the south Korean regime stops building up the armed forces and starts making efforts to establish a democratic society.

(Continued on page 5)

# Int'l Seminar on Nuke in N.E.A.

(Continued from page 4)

I would like to refer to the controversial security-related economic aid requested by south Korea. Japan's provision of the requested aid will make south Korea more dictatorial, and, further it will cause more trouble to the popular masses and result in intensifying north-south confrontation.

Furthermore there is a danger that such a war could be nuclear.

Reagan administrations' foreign policy based on confrontation with the socialist world and hegemony over the Third World, and these circumstances have conspired to propel the contradiction that exists in the Korean Peninsula to the front ranks of the political questions the world must resolve in the immediate future if it is to take steps to avoid a maior war, including a nuclear war. As long as U.S. nuclear weapons are in place in the south – especially under the militaristic Reagan government – there is no reason to think they will not eventually be used . . . . . The war Europe fears may begin in Asia.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops and support from Korea is not only the key to democratization of south Korea and to eventual reunification, it would also impede Washington's military moves in the region, reduce the prospect of a major war and help thwart Reagan's goal of hegemony.

I think some of these comments also apply in Europe. However in the case of Korea and North East Asia in particular, I think the following steps should be taken.

1. All the nuclear weapons deployed in Korea and Northeast Asia should be withdrawn and the development, possession, and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region should totally prohibited.

2. The foreign military bases and foreign troops which have been illegally built and deployed against the will of Korean and Northeast Asian peoples should be withdrawn.

3. The military bloc formed by the United States and its allies in the Northeast Asian region for the purpose of aggression should be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted.

4. The scope of a Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone should cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters.

Let us do everything we can to help the struggle for democracy in south Korea, and present the tragedy of another war in this region.

## Moon's Arms Factories

**Collin Maclenaghan, British journalist**

I am personally covering activities of the Unification Church in seven countries throughout the world. I want to mention the connection of the Unification Church with nuclear war and the Korean Peninsula. There are some factors involved which have to be highlighted here.

The Unification Church started in Seoul in 1954 ostensibly as a new religion. However, it has maintained a fierce anti-communist stance and had broad-based contacts with many right-wing movements. In the 1960's it spread to America under the auspices of Colonel Bo Hee Park, former military attache to the Korean government. He found himself among quite few friends and allies in America because of this fierce anti-communist stance. Among them are Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan.

The church has arms factories in south Korea and is making arms. It tries to export tool-making equipment to West Germany and to Great Britain. As it is making arms, it is very strange for a religious organization. It seems that it definitely want to incite a war on the Korean Peninsula. If possible, it would like to incite a war against communism wherever it may be.

It seems to be following in the shadow of American interests in the world strategy. Recently, it moved into South America which is of particular interest to the American governmental presence.

It transferred $60 million from its account in New York to banks in Uruguay. As it is building arms and exporting tool-making machines, it is very easy for it to start manufacturing arms and else.

Now, Sun Myong Moon is urging his followers that there is very little time for anyone left to do what they have to do. So, they are urging a conflict on the Korean Peninsula and anti-communist movement in the U.S., too.

## Korean Reunion Prerequisite for Peace in Asia

**Dietmar Atsumi, West German researcher**

At present two peoples in this world are divided in an artificial way, namely the Koreans and the Germans. The reason for these divisions are different from each other. Historically speaking, Hitler-Germany was, during the World War II, a dangerous power, which tried to seize world domination and was defeated, whereas Korea which was a Japanese colony was waging a liberation war. However today we so do find certain parallels. On the one hand we find an artificial division, different social systems and occupational forces, which are still present today.

The reunification will and must only happen under progressive socialistic political conditions, and by no means according to imperialistic capitalist rule. Certainly also in Germany in recent times as in Korea we find ideas for a union of two governments within the one country, but whereas the DPRK offers a 10-point program for the reunification of the nation, seriously, fighting for it. The GDR insists upon the continuation of two German nations. This has not always been so.

It would be very nice if South Korea could enjoy even the limited amount of democracy and independence that we find in the case of West Germany. This unfortunately is not the case. First of all due to the existence of a fascist regime the people are neither able to freely discuss the reunification question nor able to participate in any reunification movements.

Secondly, this fascist regime is backed up by the U.S. military occupation of south Korea, and the U.S. policy of interference, which aims to perpetuate the permanent division of the two Koreas. Accordingly one of the main pre-requisites for the reunification of Korea is ending the U.S. military occupation, and interference in South Korea and the establishment at democracy. Only under such conditions can the question of reunification be solved according to the independent will and demand of the Korean people in the South.

Over the years the DPRK has put forward numerous proposals for national reunification, the most recent being an October 1980 call for the establishment of a confederal republic composed of both halves of the country with each side respecting the other's different social system. Over 60 countries indicated support for this plan at the current UN session. Both the U.S. and the south Korean government it dominates oppose the plan. In practice they support the establishment of "two Koreas", though the dictatorial Seoul regime has been forced by domestic and international pressure to express a facade of interest eventual reunification.

Indeed, just a few days before the world conference began, south Korean strongman Gen. Chon Du Hwan proposed a " reunification" plan of his own based on general elections. The conference rejected Chon's maneuver, however, arguing in a statement that "any proposal for reunification not based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from south Korea and on the democratization of its society is of no significance." This accords with the views of the DPRK, which stipulates that fascism in south Korea will have to give way to democracy before peaceful and independent reunification is possible.

Next with regard to the danger of war in Korea, let me quote from a policy document prepared by the Democratic Justice Party, the ruling party of the Chun regime: "The purpose of our party in expanding its influence is not just to win in a general election or to consolidate it its position as a ruling party, as it was for the political parties of the past, but to enable the party to nurture its strength and power enough to overwhelm the north".

This attitude coupled with the extreme militarisation of south Korea, and the desperate situation of the Chon regime faced with internal frustrations which it can only handle by turning them outward, shows that the danger of war is not imaginary.

Political Big Fire

TAEGU MAEIL SINMUN, MAR. 20

(Continued from page 3)

for how could a people exercise their sovereign right of independence with foreign troops on their soil.

### Splittists

The reaction of the hangman Chon Du Hwan was to dismiss the ten point programme for reunification. A spokesman for his ruling Democratic Justice Party said in December 1981 that the Korean people should wait for reunification until the year 2000 A.D. In other words what Chon Du Hwan and his clique of cut throats was doing was to use the same hoary tactic of postponement. Park Jung Hee said in the sixties that reunification will be brought about in the mid seventies. In the seventies he said that Korea would be united in the eighties. Now in the eighties puppet Chon was saying that Korea would become one in the 21st century.

This outraged the Korean people. One political party and three social organisations, namely the Social Democratic Party, the Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Korean Christian Federation and the Korean Journalist Union condemned what they called the "splittist balderdash trampling underfoot the desire of the nation for reunification" . . . . . the call for unification in the year 2000 A.D. was nothing but a two-Korea plot of the United States of America."

Reagan is behaving as if south Korea is his 52nd state. The indictment accusing U.S. imperialism had its effect. New instructions now emanated from Washington. The result was a complete somersault and a 180 degree turn – and all that within a month.

### Chon's Clumsy Manoeuvre

In the last week in January 1982 Chon now told his puppet partiment that he wanted reunification. He put forward the following points:

- That the north and south Korea should adopt a common constitution as a preliminary for unification.
- That he should meet President Kim Il Sung in a summit.
- That a joint consultative conference be held to draft a constitution to be made law through free democratic referenda throughout the peninsula.
- That all the treaties made with foreign powers be retained.

Against the specific proposals of the ten point programme for reunification, Chon's proposals were vague and general showing haste in drawing them up. More important they put the cart before the horse. There can be no serious discussion of reunification unless there is agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops and the dismantling of foreign military bases from Korean soil.

But that is just what Chon's proposals did not envisage. The Korean dictator's proposals envisaged reunification under the star spangled flag of the United States. In other words not just the south, but the whole of Korea should become incorporated as the U.S. imperialism's 52nd state.

That then is what Chon meant when he said that international treaties be respected. It meant respect the right of the United States to continue exploiting not only of south Korea but also the north and to push the U.S. military bases into north Korea as far as the Chinese and Soviet Union's borders.

That is why Chon's proposals were dismissed with contempt being described as "gibberish of a hoodlum." Indeed what kind of a consultative conference and just what kind of constitution can this bring about if it is held under the shade and shadows of the United States flag.

On the 1st day of February, 1982 Chon now announced a 20-point plan for reunification.

South Korea is a bankrupt state. It owes staggering sum of 33 billion dollars to foreigners notably the United States, Japan. In October 1981 its imports were 17 billion dollars while its exports were 13.5 leaving a deficit of 3.6 billion dollars. Yet this puppet talks in his 20-point proposals the construction of a highway that would link north with south Korea.

Puppet Chon Du Hwan has indicated that he wanted to have a summit meeting with President Kim Il Sung to discuss reunification. This is just a clumsy manoeuvre. Chon Du Hwan is flying the flag of reunification in order to perpetuate the two-Korea plan of U.S. imperialism.

Chon as well as his masters know that he is not popular with the Korean people. To them he is an upstart. He recommended himself to his masters because he showed himself to be a ruthless killer in Vietnam. He again proved himself when he slaughtered Koreans in Kwangju. To them he is not a President but a hangman and a murderer.

The U.S. has tried in vain to get Chon acceptable to the international community. It arranged his ASEAN tour, but it has not helped. It hopes that with a meeting with President Kim Il Sung he would gain respectability and acceptance by the international community. He would also use his projected summit to ward off the rising clamour by the people of south Korea for his removal. Through this summit he hopes to legitimise his usurpation of power. Chon's utterances are like pipe dreams of opium smokers.

Reunification will come when the 50 million Koreans will act with one will and one mind and drive out the American occupation troops and dump the puppets into histories dustbins. Just as the TPP of the Fatherland Front paved the way for eventual liberation from Japanese colonialism so too the TPP programme of the Workers' Party of Korea will pave the way for reunification.

## S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

# Arirang Life at Colliery (5)

(Continued from the No. 1,088 issue of The People's Korea)

### *Brothers in Coal Mine*

When we were singing to the guitar, Un Gyong came to tell us that Su Chol (my younger brother) was coming.

Su Chol wrote me repeatedly that he hated to live in the countryside and wanted to live with me in the town, where his friends of his childhood were living, a town full of his reminiscences. But I thought I could not draw him into a miner's life. So, I refused to listen to him, telling him to help the parents. At last, he seemed to have run away from home. Su Chol was running up to me, across a bank of red pepper fields.

I looked at my brother in stony silence.

"Sorry. But I couldn't endure weeding fields and carrying the coolie sack. I thought it was stupid to do farm work, because I couldn't earn much money..... Other brothers remaining at home will help our parents."

"At last you came, in spite of all my warnings."

"I don't want to be a fool, too. Do you know what young people doing farm work say today? 'That stupid man, does he think that he will die, if he leave the village? Other young people go to cities, where they earn much money, and send money to their families.' How can I remain a stupid person?"

I could say nothing. After all, I was wrong. It was my mistake to ask him to help our parents, whom I had to take care of.

I placed my brother in a position in the Taesan mining station, which was located below the third mining station, where I was working. I was unable to send him away and he was not such a person as would be easily turned away.

"It can't be helped. Try to work hard. I'll see how long you can endure."

I was completely wrong.

"Work at the mine is not so hard. It is easier than farm work which was boring to me. And time passes quickly here."

My brother said so and quaffed a glass of wine. Even when we were younger, he was stronger than I. He was sincere and had patience enough to carry through heavy work.

After work we had a meal together, when my brother spoke loudly. Chol Su was laughing and I couldn't but ease my bitter feeling.

A bus for the third mining station used to come five minutes earlier to the bus stop. Chol Su and I, getting on a bus, always advised Su Chol.

"Take care!"

"Don't forget that you are always near danger."

Then, my brother grinned at us and nodded.

When Su Chol got his first salary, he left a small sum of money with himself and sent the rest to the parents. Knowing this I felt embarrassed when I saw my brother. I had never sent money to my parents in the hometown. I had been drinking too much probably because of heavy work.

### *Low-Class Distilled Spirits*

Two months passed after I began to carry coal. Though I didn't know the levels well and though I was not accustomed to pushing a mine car, I was able to do the work of carrying coal thanks to Chol Su. The work was better than mining coal, as I was not covered with coal dust so much. Sometimes the job was hard. But generally it was easy.

One day in September, there was no coal to carry. So I went up to the face, where I found that miners were at the end of a coal seam and only rocks were there to be seen. Miners were sleeping.

As it was 4:00 in the morning, it was natural for them to feel sleepy. When I went down, Pak, an overseer, was there.

"The coal seam has been exhausted," I said to him.

"Then, are they sleeping?"

"Yes, . . ."

"I see. It does not matter whether they sleep or not. Other people are having a hell of a time because of the rain outside. It is hard to carry coal. Why don't you go and see how things are there?"

"Me? Do I go and see how the situation is?"

When it rains, mine cars became heavy and workers outside the pit could not work well. They couldn't handle mine cars smoothly. So, those working in the pit were sent to the outside.

"Please send some other person."

"I trust you and am asking you."

"Oh, I'll go."

"That's what you should do so. In other places, coal is heaped up and workers are having trouble carrying it. An extra allowance will be added to your daily wage."

When I went outside the pit, it was raining cats and dogs. The rain, pattering on the roof slates of the waiting room for those working outside the pit, had a sorrowful note in it.

I jumped into the coal volume examining room.

"Did you come up to help us?"

An old man in charge of examining coal volume, listening to a radio, said so to me and took out a raincoat for me.

"Have a drink. I bought this for workers, who were chilled working in the rain."

The old man poured low-class distilled wine into an empty lunch box to the brim.

"Don't make me drink so much! Are you going to kill me?" I said to him.

"You'll become sober soon, when you push a mine car in the rain."

I drank wine as if it were water and left the room.

When I looked in the direction of the Taesan mining company, I got a start. The outdoor lamp at the coal depot looked unusual. As I was brought up in a coal mine town, I knew when the light looked sorrowful at night, there was no doubt that an incident had occurred. This was not only because the light was dimmed by the falling rain. The light looked sad and weeping.

An incident had happened. There was no doubt about it.

I was unable to concentration on my work. Thinking of Su Chol, my heart ached. Su Chol was not accustomed to work in a mine.

The day broke at last. It was 6:00 o'clock in the morning. It would take two hours for my work to be finished. Feeling uneasy, I pushed a mine car and ran.

At around 7:00 o'clock in the morning, those belonging to group A gathered in the pit and at the waiting room. They were whispering here and there.

According to Mr. M, a faceman, who lived near the Taesan coal mining, an incident had happened at around 4:30 in the morning and an ambulance came from a hospital. On his way to the company, he heard from a janitor of the company that two miners had died. I saw a blood-stained face of Su Chol.

8:00 o'clock. I put off my raincoat and ran frantically through the rain. Though I was tripped in the black muddy ground mixed with coal, I continued to run, mud splashing my face.

When I pumped into the bathroom of the Taesan coal mining, I stood with a start.

"Hi, what happened? "

It was Su Chol.

"Did you hear a rumor?"

"Well, you are safe."

"Yeah, the incident occurred beside us."

My brother, vaguely finishing his words, took me to a bar. I was dog-tired like a deflated ballon.

When I sat on a bent wooden chair, Su Chol got a piece of cloth from the proprietor of the bar and wiped off mud from my shoes and trousers.

We drank in a melancholic atmosphere. When we went out from the bar, a bus just came. I got on the bus with my brother.

"Li, is he your younger brother?"

Someone asked me. I nodded with a smile. The bus started in the rain. **(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings

"Landscape"

By Yang Paeng-son

Legend

## *Tigers and Flute*

Once upon a time in a remote mountain village there lived a couple who had three sons. The man was a diligent farmer, and in winter he would go into snow-covered mountains to hunt tigers.

One winter day he left for a deep valley. A year passed but he did not come back.

One night his wife was sewing, her three sons seated before her. The youngest son asked, "Mother, where is father?"

"He went into the deep mountains to hunt tigers."

"To hunt tigers? Then, why doesn't he come?"

Mother hesitated before she spoke. "He has not been heard of yet. He must have been killed by a tiger. And you will have to avenge your father."

The three sons swore to comply with their mother's wish to take revenge.

Now, they had hunting practice every day. Each of them made a bow and began with catching rabbits and roe deers on a hill near their village, before they hunted foxes, wolves and tigers. In a few years they became good archers. One day they said to their mother they would set out to revenge their father.

"Well then, I'll have your skills tested," said mother. And she went into the kitchen and brought out a jar on the head. It was full of water. She asked the boys to hit the jar, but they must not break it or let it leak.

They did not dare to aim at their mother at first.

Presently, the eldest son, a dead shot, aimed at the jar and drew the bow. The arrow hit the target, making two holes on both sides of the jar. At the moment the second son shot an arrow which passed through the first hole and stopped up the second one. The third son, too, lost no time and shot an arrow, which stopped up the first hole.

Mother examined the jar and found that the arrows hit the target and not a drop of water leaked out.

She gladly consented to her sons' plan to set out on an adventure to avenge their father's death. Seeing them off, she wished them good health on a tortuous journey and advised them particularly to guard themselves against any temptations.

A few days later the three brothers reached a ravine, where they had a discussion and each of them went in different directions.

One day, Sam Dol, the youngest, was walking along a rugged mountain lane, when a maiden dressed in white appeared out of a thicket. He watched her closely. She was all smiles. At times she looked like a human and at times a beast.

It is impossible that there is a girl in this God forsaken mountain, Sam Dol thought. Some beast must be trying to lure me. So, he shot an arrow at the unearthly girl.

The girl wriggled with a scream and turned into a giant tiger which was lying dead.

At this moment there was a whistle, and a number of tigers turned up roaring, from all directions.

Sam Dol quickly climbed up a big tree and looked down. To his

(Continued on page 7)

# Great Walls of Koryo

The 1,000-ri-long Great Walls of Koryo are one of the historical relics and were built to prevent foreign invasion.

In battle it is very important to firmly hold fortifications and develop tactical operations from fortifications. In particular, in the medieval period when bows, spears and swords were the main weapons, it was one of the decisive factors to build fortifications in order to win battles.

## Building of Castle and Local Military Bases

The Khitan tribe met severe blows in their aggressive war three times (993, 1010, 1018). Afterwards, Khitan continued attempts to invade Koryo.

During the war, Khitan occupied Poju (Chonju-Uiju) and Sonju (Uihwado), which were part of the territory of Koryo and which were located south of the River Amrok. But they didn't withdraw from there even after the war and frequently committed provocative acts against Koryo in the frontier areas, operating from the areas they occupied.

On the other hand, the majority of the Jurched tribe, who lived next to Koryo, submitted to Koryo and conducted active trade with Koryo. However, some Jurched tribesmen frequently invaded the northeast area and the sea-board zone and plundered villages.

In order to discourage plunder by the Jurched tribe, Koryo decided to build the Great Walls in the northern area and strengthened the defence of the frontier.

At the time Koryo temporarily maintained diplomatic relations with Khitan. While demanding from Khitan the return of conquered castles south of the River Amrok, Koryo newly built castles and military fortifications in the areas of the lower Amrok, where it directly confronted Khitan.

In three years from 1029 to 1032, castles and military bases were newly built in what is Uiju today, in the lower Amrok areas. The areas included Uiwon (25 ri south of Uiju), Chongsong (80 ri east of Uiju), Rinju (5 ri south of Uiju), Nyondok (40 ri south east of Uiju), Chongju (near Uiju), Sakju, etc.

These castles and military bases were equipped with various kinds of big arrows and tanks, which were invented by the people of those days.

By way of precaution against invasion by the Jurched tribe, Koryo built many castles and military bases in various districts from 1023 to 1028 in order to defend the northeast area. These districts included Kwangduk (Kumya), Sangumhyon (Anbyon), Hyondok (Kumya), Ryongjin (Munchon), Koju (Kowon), etc.

These castles and military bases were important foundations for the construction of the Great Walls of Koryo.

## Against Invasion

It was in 1033 that Koryo began to build the Great Walls. The construction works took 12 years from 1033 to 1044 in three stages.

Ryu So was responsible for the construction of the walls in the first stage, which continued until March 1034. The construction was begun in the lower Amrok, where Koryo directly confronted Khitan. In the first stage, the walls were planned to be built from Nyonhae at the estuary of the River Amrok. The work was to build a line of fortifications linking the already-built castles of Uiwon, Chongju, Rinju, Yongduk and Tonghwa.

The construction of the first stage walls was completed in a relatively short period of time, as castles had already been built at important points. The construction of the Great Walls was difficult as they had to be built in untrodden areas or stones had to be piled up about 8 metres high.

When the construction work in the first stage was completed, defences were formed in a line from the mouth of the River Amrok to Songryung, which completely blockaded the two castles Khitan occupied.

The second stage construction work was done from Songryun to Nyonwon (present) through Chongui (area east—of Uiju), Nyonmyong (area south of Uiju), Sakju, Changju (Changsong), Unju (Unsan), Chongsek (Huiju) and Tokju (Tokchon).

The construction work was very difficult as castles and military bases had to be constructed newly at Chongui, Nyonsak, Changju, Chongsek, etc. Furthermore, the terrain was mountainous and steep and extended over a long distance.

Khitan repeatedly demanded that the construction of the walls be suspended and reinforced the troops at the castle of Poju, the only foothold of Khitan for invasion of Koryo.

Despite these difficulties the construction of the solid walls was completed, extending from Songryun east of Uiju to the eastern side of the Rangrim mountains, which made it possible for Koryo to completely block Khitan invaders.

## Consolidation of Northern Guards

The third stage of construction work continued until the end of 1044 from August 1041, beginning with the building of castles at Nyonwon and Pyongro.

The Nyonwon and Pyongro castles were built on the steepest ridgeline of the Rangrim mountains and 14 guard posts were also built there.

Military bases were also set up at Changju, Chongju and Wonsong in the areas where there is Chongpyong today, and 15 guard posts were also built there. Thus the Great Walls from the east side of the Rangrim mountains to the east coast was completed. Later, military bases were set up at Sindok near the coast east of Chongju Castle (Chongpyong) and the Great Walls were extended to Toryongro.

Then the Great Walls of Koryo became some 1,000 ri long from Nyonhae, the mouth of the River Amrok, to Toryongo on the east coast.

Thanks to the Great Walls, Koryo could consolidate its northern guard. The Khitan and Jurched tribes, who had repeated invasion of Koryo in the northeast and northwest regions, were overwhelmed by Koryo.

A part of the Great Walls of Koryo

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

**Feb. 18 - 27**

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Party Central Committee, visited Venezuela.

**Feb. 24 - 26**

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Party Central Committee, visited Austria.

**Mar. 2**

* B. Batmunkh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, met Korean ambassador to Mongolia Pak Si Gwon. Chairman Batmunkh hoped that the Korean people would successfully carry out the tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the WPK. Noting that division of Korea is an immediate outcome of the imperialists' policy of aggression, he declared that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Government expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle to end division and reunify the country.

**Mar. 3**

* Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Deputy Director of a Department of the Central Committee.

**Mar. 4**

* Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong.

* Li Xiannian, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan Gun on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

* A Korean government delegation headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi arrived in Brazzaville by ship for a visit to the Congo.

**Mar. 5**

* O.K.J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, met a Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by roving ambassador Choe Su Hon on a visit to Botswana.

**Mar. 7**

* The party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council stopped over in Bucharest on its way to Guyana.

**Mar. 5 - 8**

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee, visited Portugal.

**Mar. 8**

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in Budapest for a visit to Hungary.

* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy arrived in Pyongyang by air.
The delegation is formed with Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy Leo Canullo as its head and Senator Gianfranco Conti Persini, Member of the Chamber of Deputies Andrea Borri, and vice-President of the Institute for the Study of Middle and Far East Lanciotti Lionello as its members.

* Mario Soares, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Portugal, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Member of the Central Committee.

* Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kong Jin Tae, a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, called on Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

**Mar. 9**

* A government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewduan arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the Council for Relieving People of the Republic of Liberia, met a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by its vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong, on a visit to his country.

* Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary met vice-Premier Ho Dam.

**Mar. 3 - 10**

* A government friendship delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gi Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK), paid a visit to Libya.

**Mar. 10**

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of Guyana met the Korean party and government delegation headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council.

**Mar. 11**

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in Belgrade for a visit to Yugoslavia.

* Fritz Honegger, President of the Swiss Confederation, met Chin Chung Guk, DPRK ambassador to Switzerland.
Saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a positive one, the Swiss President stressed: reunification of Korea should be realised peacefully at an early date.

* An Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed in Georgetown.

**Mar. 8 - 12**

* A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the WPK headed by Kil Jae Gyong, Alternate Member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Director of its International Affairs Department, visited Czechoslovakia.

**Mar. 13**

* A Trade Union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions.

**Mar. 15**

* A delegation of Czechoslovak Radio headed by its Deputy Director General Karel Hrabal arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 6)

surprise, he saw an old tiger play a flute for the tiger he had killed just before and soon the dead sprang to his feet.

Presently they found Sam Dol on the tree and tried to harm him, one laddering up another. One of the tigers on the top was almost within the reach of Sam Dol.

"I'm dying anyway", Sam Dol thought. "I should kill at least one of them and revenge my father."

So resolved, Sam Dol took his bow and drew it at the tiger on the top. The arrow ran through all the tigers, from the one on the top to the one down at the bottom.

The roaring tigers were all dead. Sam Dol felt relieved and got down from the tree. He took the flute out of the old tiger's mouth; it was a golden flute which glittered. Sam Dol put it in his bosom and left in search for his brothers. He crossed a hill and was surprised to find his second brother lying dead on the roadside. He took out and played the flute. Strangely enough, his dead brother rose to his feet, stretching himself.

Sam Dol asked him what had happened. The latter said that he had forgotten mother's advice and been seduced by a white-dressed girl who killed him.

The two brothers left to look for their elder brother. He was found dead on the road beyond another hill; the flute gave him life, too. He told the same story as the second brother. Boundless was the joy of the three brothers who had avenged their father's death upon the tigers.

Sam Dol and his brothers came back home to their mother, carrying tiger skins with them. She was greatly satisfied with what her sons had done. Afterwards, the three brothers lived happily with their mother.

This Patriotic Packing Shop of the Pyongyang Beer Brewery was built by Korean businessmen in Japan.

## ...23 Industrial Plants

(Continued from page 1)

subjected to harsh discrimination and persecution on racial grounds.

The importance of the homeland is shared by the DPRK Government and its overseas nationals. So, the Koreans in Japan willingly raise funds in support of the DPRK and donate big money to the patriotic activities of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Chongryun currently has a Japan-wide network of its organizations: more than 300 chapters and more than 1,800 sub-chapters. They comprise compatriots in all walks of life, activists, businessmen, doctors, teachers, sportsmen, Buddhists, Christians, and folk-music dancers and singers.

Under its guidance are 154 schools of all levels, including 12 senior high schools and one four-year university. It also operates 37 credit associations which have offices in major cities of Japan with their combined deposits running into $3 billion.

# Northern Christians Support S. Korean Christians' Anti-Americanism

The Central Committee of the Korean Christian Federation based in Pyongyang on May 2 expressed full support to the south Korean Christians in their recent anti-Americanism over the April 15 statement of the south Korean Christian Action Organization (See PK, May 1).

Their support came in a letter sent to Christian organizations abroad, including international bodies, whose abridged edition was broadcast by the KCNA on May 3:

The "Korean Christian Action Organization," a joint organisation of Catholicism and Protestantism in south Korea, recently made public an anti-U.S. statement in joint name of 42 prominent christians including Bishop Chi Hak Sun, pastors Pak Hyong Gyu, So Nam Dong, Ham Se Ung and Kwon Ho Gyong and priests.

In the statement they sharply criticized the south Korean policy of the United States, strongly demanded the recall home of U.S. ambassador Walker and commander of the U.S. forces Wickham from south Korea, praised the patriotic act of students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and supported the anti-U.S. movement daily growing in south Korea.

This anti-U.S. action of the south Korean Christians is a natural outcome of the U.S. neocolonial policy towards south Korea.

When the Pak Jung Hi fascist "regime" was toppled by the October 1979 resistance of the south Korean people for democracy, the United States framed up the Chon Du Hwan military fascist dictatorial "regime" of today by most wicked and truculent means.

The crime of the United States in manipulating behind the scene the brutal massacre of Kwangju citizens who rose in a peaceful demonstration for democracy and reunification left incurable wounds of grievances on the hearts of the south Korean people.

The bloodbath in Kwangju involving the murder of thousands of people and wounding of tens of thousands of people made the south Korean people clearly see that the United States was by no means a "friendly nation" but the enemy of democracy and reunification.

The arson at the "American Cultural and Information Centre" in Kwangju and the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of students rapidly expanding and developing in Seoul and south Korean Kangwon Province are entirely attributable to the U.S. neo-colonial policy and the crimes of Americans themselves.

It is too natural, therefore, that Christians who reprimand injustice and praise justice criticized the wrong policy of the United States and supported the just anti-U.S. movement of the south Korean students and people.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities have launched a wholesale repressive campaign after the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was burnt, students in Seoul held anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations and students in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, burnt the Stars and Stripes and held an anti-U.S. demonstration.

The freedom of religious activity of the conscientious believers who put forward just demands is suppressed and they are faced with a serious danger.

At this very moment, the Chon Du Hwan clique is spreading the usheard-of "argument of national ruin by church" contending that the church is "an asylum of seditious elements" and throwing the intelligence and surveillance networks even over churches, walking to police clergymen preaching sermons and interfering in preaching without hesitation.

"Freedom of religion" and "freedom of religious activity" were stamped out long ago in south Korea by the rude arbitrariness of the authorities.

In harshly suppressing the south Korean believers and people in their just anti-U.S. movement, the Chon Du Hwan clique seek to win the trust of the U.S. master and thereby gratify their wild ambition for long-term office and leave south Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and military base.

The Christian organisations and fellow Christians in various countries of the world have extended unsparing support and encouragement to the south Korean Christians' movement against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and our people's cause of national reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express deep thanks to the Christian organisations of various countries and international Christian organisations for their support and encouragement to the struggle of our fellow countrymen for the democratization of south Korean society and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the same time, we express the hope that the Christian organisations and Christians in different countries will lift up louder voices on a global scale against the shameless domination of the United States over south Korea and the fascist outrages of the Chon Du Hwan clique and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and launch a more active solidarity movement supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people and Christians.

# Soviet Paper on KPA Birthday

The Soviet paper "Krasnaya Zvezda" recently published travel notes on our country marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, according to a report.

Noting that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was founded in 1932, the paper continues:

The KPRA struggled for the liberation of the working people from the social and national oppression. The Korean People's Army inheriting the glorious traditions of the KPRA became a reliable defender of the gains achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In 1948 the KPRA was strengthened and developed into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces. The Korean People's Army has covered a proud path of struggle. It displayed bravery and heroism in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950–1953) against the U.S. occupationists and their Seoul puppets.

The paper carries an article on the life and combat training of the KPA soldiers.

Pointing to a visit to an Air Force unit, the paper writes:

This unit is one of the Model Red Flag Units of the Korean People's Army. All the airmen were prepared as airmen of first or second class. Airmen of the unit brought down over 40 U.S. planes. 7 airmen of the unit were awarded the honourable title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The airmen, artillerymen, infantrymen and seamen of Korea are vigilantly guarding the peaceful life of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at their posts, the paper stresses. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

the provocation with the Seoul visit of U.S. vice-President Bush.

Maj. Gen. Han stressed, "It is entirely thanks to our side's patience the large-scale armed provocations of the south Korean puppet army did not expand into a total armed conflict."

Declaring "there is a limit to our patience," Maj. Gen. made clear the readiness to "meet out a stern punishment to the provocateurs."

*Korea Focus*

# Police Massacre— Mini Kwangju

The April 26 police massacre of 56 people and wounding 37 in Uiryong County, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea, is symbolic of the behavior of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and his junta.

Local policeman U Pom Gon, 27, after a domestic dispute and bout of heavy drinking, got easy access to two M1 carbines, seven hand grenades and 180 rounds of ammunition at a local armory of reservists.

The eight-hour rampage through five villages claimed lives of local residents from 5 to 73 in age, including two telephone operator girls. To the relief of Gen. Chon, no police officer was killed.

The gunman U approached local residents, saying there was a police alert as what he termed a "north Korean communist agent" was spotted. This same logic was used to mobilize Black Berets for the May, 1980 Kwangju massacre of over 2,000 citizens.

The anti-"communist" logic is a raison d'etre for Gen. Chon's seizure of power. All the south Korean police officers are thoroughly educated in anti-"communism."

Gen. Chon and his police force are supposed to defend people from the threat of "communism" from the north. Whom did they kill? "Communist agents"? Whom and what did they defend? People?

In Kwangju the south Korean people learned that the armed forces are not their guardians but their enemy. In Uiryong County, they got another sobering truth that the police are not their protective force but the reverse.

In the final analysis, credibility of the junta of Gen. Chon has gone, not to return. By naming Gen. Ro Tae U to the post of a new minister of home affairs, who played a decisive role in his rise to power, Gen. Chon tries to improve the image of his junta.

Yet, people are well aware of the job of Gen. Ro Tae U as professional killer, a factor which is certain to make the nomination counterproductive.

The significance of the police force has been quietly stressed by Gen. Chon since he took over in Seoul, although he was an army general and director of intelligence, military and civilian.

In nature, south Koreas under both Gen. Pak Jung Hi and Gen. Chon Du Hwan was and is a politics state–no change at all.

However, Gen. Chon learned a lesson from his own experience and the miserable fate of Gen. Pak and Gen. Chong Sung Hwa. Gen. Chon seized power, utilizing his control over the armed forces and the intelligence community. Gen. Chong killed by the then director of the all-powerful KCIA, while Gen. Chong was removed by Gen. Chon.

Under Gen. Pak, the KCIA won worldwide notriety and was hated by everybody. This was the reason why the intelligence body was later renamed "the Agency for National Security Planning." The army became a popular disgrace in its role in the Kwangju massacre. The army is a school and stronghold of potential threats to the junta of Gen. Chon.

In order to build and project south Korea's image as the "Fifth Republic," Gen. Chon publicized the role of the police as guardian of the population.

Another noteworthy about the April 26 police massacre is that weapons used for the crime were from the local reservists' armory, stored for a possible use in what is called "an operation against the north Korean agents."

Who trains and equips the police of Gen. Chon's junta and its armed forces? The United States does. In its service they exist.

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